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A D D R E S S

T O T H E

College of P H Y S I C I A N S,

And to the

Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*;

Occasion'd by the late Swarms of

S C O T C H and L E Y D E N Physicians, &c.

Who have openly assum'd the Liberty (unlicens'd from the C O L L E G E, &c.) of practising Physick in E N G L A N D, contrary to the Privileges of our Universities, and of the Charter granted to the College of P H Y S I C I A N S in L O N D O N.

To which is added,

A compleat LIST of all the Regular Physicians.

By an Impartial Hand.

Traçent Fabrilia Fabri.

H O R A C E, Epist. 2.

L O N D O N:

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A N
A D D R E S S
T O T H E
College of P H Y S I C I A N S,
And to the
Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, &c.

Gentlemen,

AS I cannot think myself singular in remarking the great Increase of Practitioners in Physick without any proper Warrant for writing Prescriptions, I shall make no Apology for this my Address and Request to your learned Bodies, that you would no longer stand as unconcerned Spectators of this growing Evil, but that you would vigorously exert yourselves in a strict Examination of every one's Pretensions, and apply such Remedies, as may *effectually* restrain those who have no Right by the Laws of the Land to exercise the Profession of Physick: for if these intruding Pretenders are much longer permitted to practise under the Colour of irregular Licenses and surreptitious Diplomas, the Faculty will become *irreparably* despicable, as it is too much so *already*, in the Eyes of
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all the discerning Part of Mankind, for this *very* Reason.

'Tis for you, Gentlemen, to *cure* (what I only *remind* you of) a Disease *too long* neglected; — for I dare say, were but half a score of these *irregular* Practitioners to feel your *just* Resentment, the rest would soon shun the Light, and betake themselves to other Realms, or other Occupations: — and certainly a *more acceptable* Piece of Service than this never was, nor can be done for the common Welfare.

So sensible of this was the Government in the Reign of King *James* the First, that (as Dr. *Goodall* recites in his History of the College of Physicians) a Warrant was sent down from the Privy Council, strictly enjoining all Magistrates to take up every irregular Practitioner, and to cause them to be examined by proper Judges, that it might be discovered how far they were qualified to be entrusted with the Lives of his Majesty's Subjects. — Some Years after which, the King himself sent his Letters both to the President of the College of Physicians, as well as to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, of the like Import, *viz.* to suppress all unlicensed Practitioners, and that the President should punish them according to the Power and Authority that the King himself had granted. In the mean time, 'till it shall please the College of Physicians and the Universities to exert, on these Occasions, the Power granted to both their Societies, it may not be amiss if I should transcribe a few Clauses of your respective Charters, that those who have never seen these Charters, nor the Acts by which the Royal Concessions therein granted have been made and established as so many Statute Laws, may not plead Ignorance either of the Necessity of being properly
licensed,

licensed, (if upon an honest Examination they are found qualify'd) or of the Penalty they incur of practising contrary to the Laws of the Land.

To this purpose then, among many other Privileges and Immunities granted to the Royal College of Physicians in *London*, which it is less material to enumerate in this place, I find these following (more particularly relating to the Subject in hand) enacted,

1. That no Person presume to practise Physick within the City of *London*, and seven Miles adjacent, without License from the College, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of Ten Pounds *per* Month during the Time of such Practice, with Imprisonment 'till such Sum or Sums are paid as aforesaid.

2. That no Person do presume to practise in any Part of the Kingdom, except Graduates at *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, under Penalty of Five Pounds *per* Month, with Imprisonment still as before.

3. That whoever shall administer any dangerous Drug or Medicine, whereby Life may be endanger'd, shall likewise forfeit Ten Pounds, and be imprison'd fourteen Days or after, 'till such Fine is satisfy'd.

These are some of the many Privileges which have been granted to this Illustrious Body; and when some refractory Persons (as I find there have been many have stood the Contest with them) the College, I perceive, has still justified their Power, and cast their Adversaries*, the Lord Chief Justice giving Judgment as follows, *viz.* That the College have a sufficient Authority to fine and im-

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prison,

* See Dr. *Goodall's* History of the Royal College of Physicians, 4^{to}. printed 1684; which is a Book of singular Use to all Gentlemen of the Faculty.

prison, and that he himself could not bail or deliver their Prisoner.

That no License, whether Archbishop or Bishops, or of any other Personage whatsoever, is valid in Law, or can justify the Person practising, who has not the College Seal ; and therefore (so little Pretence have the *Scotch* and *Leyden* Physicians to this Privilege) that no Graduate, even of our own University, (however learned a Physician or Doctor) may practise in *London*, or within seven Miles, unless he is first examined by the College, and has obtained their Permission.

An *Oxford* Graduate formerly try'd this Point, as his License from that University runs thus :

Liberam tibi Tenore presentium concedimus potestatem & facultatem practicandi in Medicinâ & ea omnia faciendi quæ ad Medicinam spectant.—— Facultatem ubi vis per universum Angliæ regnum in perpetuum duraturam.

By which it is very evident he has the Liberty of practising in any Part of *England*.——However, the Gentleman was cast by the College, as the University Statute was superseded by the Charter granted to the College. But such Persons as are desirous to see a particular Account of those who have stood Trial with the College, I refer to *Goodall's* History of the College, which no Physician ought to be without.

'Tis very surprising, that of late Years there should be so little Enquiry made into the Qualifications of Practitioners, when it is the bounden Duty of every Member of the College to do it, being sworn to make Presentation of all *illegal* (such are the *Scotch* and *Leyden* Physicians without Licenses) and *dangerous* (such are all Quacks and *specific* Dealers) Practitioners.——But through a long *Forbearance* these Gentlemen begin to imagine
they

they have as much *Right* to practise as yourselves, defying as it were your Statutes, and the Laws of the Land ; nor can you ever want Evidence of Conviction, whenever it shall please your honourable Board to set about a Medicinal Reformation ; which that you would be pleased to do, is (as I have informed myself, for I am not one of the Faculty) the general Desire of all the regular Practitioners, that the Profession may not be farther intruded into, and scandalized.

I am very sensible of the Clamours that would be made (if your Laws *were* put in Execution) by some inconsiderate People, who would call it an Infringement on their Liberty ; and that they would employ any Quack whom they thought proper in despite of you :—But surely for People of Sense 'tis not very usual to chuse an Attorney to make their Cloaths, a Taylor their Will, or a Shoemaker for their spiritual Guide ; and how it happens that all three are intrusted with your Bodies, is hard to account for.

Perhaps 'twill be replied, that either of them are Masters of some valuable Receipt which has been found to do much good in some particular Cases.—This is a common and I believe too often a fatal Error, for it appears to me that the most useful and noble Remedy in the Hands of the Unlearned is always found to be most dangerous, and that none but the Physician can judge rightly in what Cases and at what Times of the Disease the same can be administer'd with Safety or Advantage.

As for those who in spite of all Reason and Demonstration entertain an Opinion that the Art itself is a Cheat, and its Professors Men of ill Designs, I leave them to suffer under the Mistake, and to smart by some unlicensed Practitioners ill Management,

ment, till they have purchased Experience enough to convince them of their Error.

‘ ’Tis not the Interest of the Physicians, it may
 ‘ be said, to suppress these Things, and therefore
 ‘ they have not done it.’ I am very sensible their
 Business is promoted rather than lessened by the To-
 leration of * Empiricks; yet I am satisfied their
 Credit and Reputation is much impaired thereby;
 the common People seldom applying to the regular
 Physician till the Case becomes desperate, and the
 Patient has been harass’d to death by the improper
 Drenches given them by these ignorant *self-sufficient*
 pretending Gentry; by which means the poor
 Patient is more frequently wore out than by the
 Disease itself. Affairs being reduced to this Ex-
 tremity, a regular Practitioner is applied to in the
 greatest Hurry, and notwithstanding the Lateness
 of the Application they expect Miracles should
 be wrought for them; though the Physician’s
 Presence answers no other Purpose, but that it
 subjects him to be a Spectator of the deplorable
 and irretrievable Condition of the Patient, and
 makes him a melancholy Witness of the Murders
 daily committed by Empiricks. I don’t take
 upon me to say, that *all* are thus imposed on or
 misguided, but I can say upon a full Assurance of
 the Truth, that many hundred of Lives are yearly
 lost by the too late calling in of a regular Physician,
 and some by the too early dismissing his Attendance
 before the Danger was over. Nor is it less true,
 (however it may appear more strange) that we
 find

* Every Man is an Empirick, who by a pitiful Stock of
 Knowledge amuses and preys upon some ignorant People;
 and being fully conscious of his own Insufficiency to pass
 muster, declines qualifying himself according to the Rules of
 that Body of Men who are Judges of his Abilities; and en-
 deavours to screen himself by some B——s or A——b——s
 License from their Resentments. *Is shop's Ambrosia*

And many People in some lingering Distempers trying the utmost of a Quack's Skill for more *Months* than they will be governed *Weeks* by the Judgment of the *most learned* Physician ; and in acute or shorter Sicknesses the Case is still worse, for here the Mismanagement of the first Day or two is frequently irretrievable, (especially in the Small-pox and Fevers) and the Oversight and good Husbandry of saving a Fee or trying first of all some *improper* Directions, has Cost many a poor Miser (what next to his Money is of the dearest Value to him) I mean his Life.

I had observed in the preceding Pages, that a Doctor of Physick in the University of *Oxford* had been prevented by the College of Physicians from practising without their Permission, and that his Degree was not allowed a sufficient Qualification at *London* ; though it is deemed so in every other Part of *England*. It may not be improper therefore to give some Accounts of the Nature of these Degrees.

In the University of *Oxford* it seems no Person can be admitted to the Honour of a Doctor's Degree in Physick, till he has been a Member of that Society for *fourteen* Years, and comply'd with *all* the Exercises, &c. which their Statutes require of him ; an Extract of which may perhaps be very acceptable to those who are Strangers to their Method of Proceedings. The previous Degrees to be taken are,

A Batchelor of Arts at 4 Years.

A Master of Arts at 3 Years.

A Batchelor of Physick at 3 Years more.

A Doctor of Physick at 4 Years.

In all 14 Years.

The

The Exercise requir'd for the Degree of a *Batchelor of Arts* is as follows :

He is obliged once to defend 3 Questions of Logick for two Hours, and answer all the Arguments rais'd against them ; he is once likewise obliged to oppose or make Objections to 3 Questions in like manner. He must besides twice defend 3 Questions in Logick, Grammar, Rhetorick, or Moral Philosophy for an Hour and half each Time. Moreover, he must undergo an Examination by three Masters of Arts in all those Sciences of the publick Lectures of which he is a proper Auditor ; which are, Grammar, Rhetorick, Logick, Moral Philosophy, and Geometry. He is likewise examined in any *Greek* or *Latin* Classics which the Masters chuse. These Examinations, and all kinds of Exercises required for any Degree are performed in *Latin*, and in the publick Schools. If upon Examination (which may last for two Hours, or more, if the Masters think proper, or are not satisfied as to the Abilities of the Person examined) he is judged a fit Person for the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, the Masters sign a Certificate, whereby they testify, that they have examined such a Candidate in those Sciences the Statutes direct, and think him well qualified for such and such a Degree ; and lest any unworthy Person should gain such a Certificate through Connivance, the Masters take an Oath before one of the Proctors, that they will examine the Candidates in the Sciences requir'd by the Statutes ; and that, neither through Entreaty, Reward, Hatred, Friendship, Fear or Hope they will sign the Certificate of an unworthy Person, or refuse it to a worthy one.

The Exercise for a *Master of Arts* is this ; In the Lent after he has taken his Batchelor's Degree,
he

he must twice defend three Questions in Logick, or Moral Philosophy, for three or four Hours, which is requir'd to render his Degree of Batchelor compleat ; afterwards he must defend three Questions in Natural Philosophy for two Hours, or make Objections to three, under the Inspection of one of the Proctors. He must once defend three other Questions likewise of any kind, and answer the Objections of some Master of Arts. He is likewise at the same Time and Place obliged to answer any Objections made to those Questions, or to any other Questions which any other Master of Arts chuses to dispute with him upon. He must make two publick Declamations, and repeat them by heart in the Presence of one of the Proctors, swearing that he has had no Assistance in the Composition of them, either from Friends or Books. He must read six Lectures, three in Natural three in Moral Philosophy, of his own composing in *Latin*, each of which must take up the greater Part of an Hour in the reading.—He must be examined by three Masters of Arts, (as Candidates for a Batchelor's Degree) in the Sciences of which the Statutes require him to be an Auditor ; which are, Geometry, Metaphysicks, Natural Philosophy, Opticks, History, Geography, Chronology, and in the *Latin*, *Greek*, and * *Hebrew* Languages ; during the Performance of any of these Exercises the Proctors may, and in several are obliged to attend ; if they judge the Candidates to be deficient in any respect, it is in their Power to make them undergo such Exercises again, till their Performance is judged well done.

* The *Hebrew* Examination is not much insisted on, as of late Years few learn it, except SOME PARTICULAR Students in Divinity.

Before a Master of Arts can take the Degree of *Batchelor in Physick*, he must once defend two Questions in Physick for two Hours, and once oppose two in like manner, under the Inspection of the Regius Professor of Physick. He must likewise go through a Course of Anatomy, &c.

But though a Person has perform'd all this Exercise and taken these three Degrees, yet (so cautious is the University of *Oxford*, that no one should Practice Physick but who is sufficiently qualified) he must first obtain a special License from the University for Liberty to practise, before he is empowered to do it; neither is such License granted, till three, or at least two Doctors in Physick, of which the Professor of Physick is to be one, have certified under their Hands, that they judge him a Person qualified to practise.

To become a Candidate for the Degree of *Doctor in Physick*, after a Person has taken a Batchelor's Degree, he must explain publicly in the Physick School a whole Book of *Galen*, *De usu partium*, *vel de temperamentis*, in six cursory (*i. e.* extempore), or at least three formal (*i. e.* written) Lectures, each of which he must be an Hour in reading. That these Exercises for each respective Degree have been perform'd by each Candidate, each Person at taking any Degree makes *Oath* to the Proctor before his Admission.

Besides the Performance of *all* this Exercise, the Candidates for each Degree must have such Degree allow'd both in his own College and by the Congregation of the Regent Masters of the University, each Person of which Congregation has a Power to deny it. And if his Degree is allow'd by the Congregation, before any Candidate is admitted to a Batchelor of Arts or Master's Degree, nine Batchelors or Masters (according to the Degree he takes) must depose upon Oath, that they know
the

the Candidate to be a fit Person both in Knowledge and Morals for the Degree to which he is admitted. Three Batchelors or Doctors in Physick are requir'd to depose the same for a Candidate for those Degrees.

So much Care is taken by the Statutes of the University of *Oxford*, that no Person should practise Physick, but who has undergone the *severest* Scrutiny, and been *thoroughly* approved of. Yet it must be confessed, that *some* Persons not so well qualified as the Generality of the University could wish, have *rubb'd* through the Exercise they cannot be conceived ever to have *duly* performed, and have gained Degrees they ought not to be dignified with.

Pudet hæc opprobria nobis

—— *Et dici potuisse & non potuisse refelli !*

It must be owned, some unworthy Persons have commenced Doctors; but yet this *may* happen without derogating from the Goodness of the Rules, or condemning the general Method of Education in the University: for Persons conscious of their own Inabilities will chuse Times to do their Exercise, when they will probably be least observ'd, or such Days as they know the Proctors can't visit them during the Performance. They will chuse Masters of their intimate Acquaintance to examine them, whose good Nature may perhaps sometimes prevail over their Oaths, and make them sign Certificates for Persons who don't deserve them. In *Lent* the Schools are generally full of Persons performing *Lent* Exercise; at such times ignorant Fellows will go up to read Lectures and to dispute, sitting up in a Corner; and if a Proctor comes, they will pretend to be Spectators only of the Exercise of others, and put off their own to another Opportunity. Others will have some Acquaintance planted in proper Places to ap-

prize them of the Approach of a Proctor, and so they come down and do their Exercise at another time, free from such impertinent Visitors. By such indirect Means lazy, idle Wretches may get a Degree; but the indirect Means they use rather shews the Excellence of the University Rules in general than any Defect, since ignorant or idle Persons must thus watch Time, Place, and Opportunity, to pass over that Exercise they would not be able to perform. But take the Affair in the worst Light; does it not stand to Reason, that a Person who is subject to such excellent Rules, (tho' through Art, Tricks, or Perjury, he may evade them) is more likely to be regularly educated in, and properly qualified for the Practice of Physick, than Empiricks and Licentiates who have done no Exercise, resided in no Place of regular Education, or had a Degree sent them from a University they never saw?

For besides these Exercises performed in the University of *Oxford*, a proper Residence there is required before a Person can get a Degree. For a Batchelor of Arts Degree, a Person must keep sixteen Terms (of which there are four in a Year), for a Master's twelve. 'Tis true, some Terms are dispens'd with, namely, four for a Batchelor, six for a Master; but even these are esteemed large Dispensations, and there must be an extraordinary Reason given to prevail for the Indulgence of a larger Number.

In the University of *Cambridge*, a Doctor's Degree is often order'd by the King's Mandate; tho' such Mandate Doctors are not much esteemed, even by the *Cantabrigians* themselves: But in *Oxford* no such Mandate was ever receiv'd, tho' it has formerly been sent by the Royal Authority; and to their great Honour rejected by the *Oxonians*. And indeed

indeed the Trouble of taking a Doctor's Degree, according to *Cambridge* Statutes, is considerably less'n'd, as their Members are not obliged to proceed in Arts. But when a Gentleman has been a Member of that Society for six Years, and has disputed in the publick Schools upon some Medicinal Question, one as Opponent, and one as Respondent, he is admitted a Batchelor of Physick; and five Years afterwards, having gone through the usual Forms of Disputations, is admitted to the Degree of Doctor, three Years sooner than he could have done at *Oxford*; for which Reason probably at *Cambridge* a Batchelor of Physick never has a License to practise granted him by the University.

And here please to observe, that an *Oxford* Batchelor of Physick must be ten Years standing, (*i. e.* within a Year of a *Cambridge* Doctor) and has taken three Degrees in that Time with no small Labour and Expence. He therefore has a License granted him by the University, which puts him on an Equality with any Doctor of Physick, and is always treated as such, except in his being admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians in *London*. That Privilege is indeed reserved for those only of our own Universities, who have taken the Degree of Doctor.

But here it may be objected by the Dissenters, that none of their Body can be Fellows of the College, because they can't in Conscience take the Oaths required at the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* by every Graduate, in relation to the 39 Articles of the establish'd Church.

To which I answer, — Their Clergy cannot enjoy our Ecclesiastical Preferments for the same Reason, yet they may preach: so likewise in regard to Fellowships of the College; 'tis true, they can't have *that* Honour, but if they think proper to be regularly examined by the Fellows, their

their Names will be printed as Licentiates, and they will be treated as regular Physicians ; — which is really a very great Indulgence, if we consider the Difference of the Degrees in *S—d*, and in all *foreign* Parts, between thole in *England*.

'Tis well known, that any Person for 20 *l.* may procure a *S--b* Degree, even without seeing their Universities ; and may receive the usual Diploma, on sending a requisite * Certificate ;—which 'tis no difficult matter for *the most inexperienced* to procure.— And at *Rheims*, and several other foreign Universities a Degree may be purchased at so low a Rate as four Guineas.

Is it not shocking to think, that the Art of Physick should be liable to so many Prostitutions ? and that the Lives of his Majesty's Subjects, Lives by which whole Families are supported, frequently dependent on the Stroke of a Pen, should be permitted to be destroyed by the glaring Neglect of those who ARE EMPOWER'D (and therefore ought) to restrain such Proceedings.

But let us suppose these *S---b* or *L-yd-n* Degrees (for there is no very considerable Difference between them, since a *L yd-n* Degree, if you are on the Spot, is easily and soon procur'd) had ever so much real Merit in themselves, what Pretensions have the Possessors of them, *by vertue of such Degrees*, to practise in *England*?—Why, truly, they have no more Right than an *Oxford* or *Cambridge* Doctor

* I remember to have met with a Doctor (formerly an Apothecary) who treated his own Degree very ludicrously, *i. e.* in a publick Conversation on this Topick, he declared, that three Members of a certain University gave him a jovial Meeting at a Tavern (he discharging the Reckoning) and after a few burlesque Questions in the *most secret* Parts of Anatomy, signed a Certificate that he was a Man *every way* qualified for the Practice of Physick—and thought 'twou'd be an Honour to their Nation to have him dubb'd a Doctor—provided he could spare the Sum of 20 *l.* This *essential* Point being *punctually* comply'd with, he received the usual Diploma by the first Conveyance.

ctor has to practise in *Holland* or in *Scotland*. Is a Freeman of *Edinburgh* or *Glasgow* a Freeman of *Salisbury* or *York*?—Is a Citizen of *Leyden* or *Amsterdam* a Citizen of *London* or *Bristol*? No, surely, they are not; nor can they settle in any Business at those Places without paying the usual Fines, and performing such other things as the Charters of those Places require of them: why then are the Bounds of Physick to be thus transgress'd, not only to the Detriment of the *regular Graduate*, but, I fear, too often to the Prejudice of our Fellow-Creatures; as it cannot be supposed the superficial Education of such People (though there are *some* eminent Men amongst them) is adequate to the important and necessary Labours of a skilful Physician?

'Tis owing to this Inundation of Foreigners, that the Science of Physick itself is brought into so much disrepute; for most of these People are Men of very narrow Fortune, who have been obliged to take up with this obscure Method of Education: Nor will the false and artificial Clamour of having formerly *seen* BOERHAAVE (who could not *infuse* his Knowledge into the Minds of superficial, and too often idle Pupils) subvert the Truth of what I assert, in saying, *an obscure* Education. Besides, when BOERHAAVE was alive several *Oxford* and *Cambridge* Students, with all the preparatory Advantages of Education, placed themselves under his Tuition; and I leave the Public to judge, what Persons made the best Improvement from his Lectures, and consequently are most capable of being useful in the Profession.

The Laws of *Holland*, 'tis plain, can have no Influence, no Right to license a Physician to practise Physick in *England*; and the little Regard which ought to be paid here to the *S—b* Degrees is
very

very evident ; nor can the little Time and Abilities required to be Master of a FOREIGN Degree, escape the notice of that Part of Mankind who allow themselves the liberty of free Enquiry, and who do not care to take up with Shews for Realities.

But there is another Hardship on the fair Practitioner, which loudly demands the Attention of the B——ps ; I mean, their licensing various Persons in their respective Dioceses. The Origin of that Custom might probably be in the Days of Popery, of which 'tis a Relict, and the B---p might then be a proper Person to License, when the Practitioners both in Physick and Midwifery were chiefly Monks.—But as that Scene is happily shifted, it ought surely to be *with the utmost Caution* that the R-ght R-v-r-nd Cl-rgy should appoint Practitioners in Physick. It would be too hard an Expression to let fall, or even to surmise, that so many noble Personages should grant Licenses to *destroy* Mankind ; yet it is, (though not intentionally their L--dsh--ps Aim) certain however that such Mischiefs have arisen from it, and Proof is not wanting that these Privileges have been sometimes the Occasion of depriving certain Persons of their Lives, as surely (it may be not so suddenly) as if the same had been taken away by a Dagger or a Pistol.

This Sort of License is a Cloak for every Blunderer, who with a metall'd Front and canker'd Heart has Iniquity and Resolution enough to attempt the Practice of Physick ; and if they are at any time asked, by what Authority they thus take upon them to meddle with what they are utterly ignorant of, they will immediately produce their Patents, their L--dsh-ps the B——s Licenses for so doing.

I hope

I hope their L--ds^{hs}-ps will take this shocking Abuse of their Indulgence into their most serious Consideration, (what indeed can be of equal Importance?) and either refuse absolutely to License ANY—or if they do, to be present (as the Law enjoins) at the Examination of the Petitioners, by four regular Physicians or Surgeons;—whereas, the Custom generally is to receive a Certificate, often signed by four as *irregular* and *worthless* Practitioners as the Candidates themselves. But all these Fellows are called Doctors, and fee'd as such; and the Commonalty know no distinction, though they so severely feel the pernicious, nay, the irretrievable Effects of *their* Effrontery and their *own* Folly.

How far the College may think proper to interfere, I know not; their *Power* extends all over *England*, and 'twould be happy for our Country if they would exert it:—and I was of late mightily pleas'd to see a Paragraph in a publick Paper assuring us they had such a Design; which I am afraid the News-writer had too little Foundation for inserting.—But one Method I think might be taken to restore the declining Profession of Physick, and it would in a great measure discourage all these irregular Practitioners; whether *L-yd-n*, *S—b*, or *B—ps* Licentiates: I mean, that all regular Physicians should *peremptorily* refuse to consult with such People,—That there should be a publick List of all the Doctors in Physick, both of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, with their Place of Abode, printed annually, and sent to the Magistrates of every great Town; That none but Students of our own Universities should be received as Pupils at any Hospital in *England*) unless the Pupil was a Dissenter, or promis'd under some Penalty (substantial Persons being

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bound)

bound) to stand his Examination before the College, at the Expiration of such a Time.

And that the Credit of Physick in the University might be still farther restored, I would advise every regular Physician, who is an Author, to style himself M. D. *Oxon.* or M. D. *Cantab.* * and then we should not have the Publick impos'd on by every paltry hunger-bitten Scribbler with an M. D. tagg'd to the End of his Name.—If a Dissenter publishes, let him sign *Licentiate of the College of Physicians*, which would be a distinguish'd Mark of Credit to himself, and at the same time contribute to the main End of discountenancing your M. D. Tricksters, and render those two Letters ineffectual to the carrying on any longer the low Cunning of such Impostors.

It is very remarkable, that the most profitable Stations in Physick (as, for Instance, the Care of several of the H-sp---ls in *Fl--d--s*, during the Stay of our A—y there, at the Salary of 4 or 500 *l. per Ann.* besides all other Perquisites) are given to Persons, who by the Laws of our Land are daily liable to be punished for practising. How far these Gentlemen are capable of discharging the Trust reposed in them, I will not take upon me to say : — But I hope I may venture to affirm, that these Posts would be at least equally as well fill'd by Gentlemen from our own Universities ; but, to their great Discouragement, no Tenders are made to them.

Those who are Gentlemen by Birth and Education, are perhaps incapable of the servile Methods and insinuating Artifices made use of daily by the FOREIGN Gentry, whose Necessities to gain *Preferments* may be great, and whose Compliances (probably the Result

* This Precedent was set by Dr. *Fuller* in his *Pharmacopæia*, who has there stiled himself, M. D. CANTAB.

sult of a low Education) no Man of any Spirit can, or ever will condescend to submit to. Not to mention that one Condition perhaps of their obtaining these *Places* is, that Half their Salary be paid to their Patron's Friends, whom he has promis'd to provide for (*i. e.*) according to the cant Phrase, *they are well saddled and will carry double.*

But perhaps I have gone too far, and have rous'd a Nest of Hornets.—With all my Heart, I fear not their buzzing, and I am sure they cannot sting me.—Yet, however, lest any thing I have said should be misinterpreted, I desire these foreign Gentlemen to have a particular Regard to my true Meaning; which is not to oppress or persecute them, but to oblige them to convince the Publick of their real Abilities, by standing the Test of an Examination, and of being properly entered in the annually printed List of the College of Physicians:—to which may be added a Supplement of all extra-Licentiates; (*i. e.*) of such Persons who practise in Places more than 7 Miles distant from *London*.

This is no unreasonable Call,——and so far from an Imposition, that it is an Instance of the most remarkable Lenity of our Government, which permits even these Aliens to be put *almost* on the same Footing with the Members of our own Universities; notwithstanding the notorious Difference between their Degrees, Education, &c.

And here perhaps it may not be altogether foreign to the matter in hand, if I take notice of the Attempts lately made by the Surgeons, who have likewise assumed the Province of the Physician, and with a negligent Felicity call for Pen, Ink, and Paper, on every Occasion; as if they were the most able Men of *Europe*, and equally skilled in the Properties of Medicines, as they

pretend to be in the Nature of Wounds, &c.——
The Apothecary likewise commences Doctor ;
and why not he as well as the rest of the Tribe ?
for as Mr. *Pope* observes :

*So modern 'Pothecaries taught the Art,
By Doctors Bills to play the Doctors Part ;
Bold in the Practice of mistaken Rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their Masters Fools.*

POPE'S *Essay on Criticism*.

It may be objected, that the Apothecaries are obliged to prescribe, and that every one cannot afford to be at the Expence of the Physician ;—and that though in other Parts of *Europe* the Apothecaries are not permitted to direct Medicines, and though their only Business is to make them up according to Directions ; yet there the Physicians attend the Poor for very low Fees.——I grant this ; the Apothecaries are obliged to direct here, as the present State of Physick is ; but I blame them for attempting to carry on such Cases as it is impossible in the nature of things they should understand.—— And as to the low Fees of the foreign Physicians, I believe most of our own would be glad to have things put on the same footing, *viz.* That all Patients who are able should come to their Houses exactly at such an Hour ;—and tho' the Fee of each Individual be small, the Sum total is very considerable ; since no Apothecary dares to disperse any Medicine without a written Order from the Physician :—And this I apprehend is for the mutual Benefit of Physician, Apothecary, and Patient.

We may conclude then from these Premises, that the Practice of Physick is now *at a very low Ebb* ; and the Discouragement given to the Graduates

duates of *both* our Universities (partly thro' their own Connivance, and that of the College of *London*) must in a few Years be totally destructive of all Improvement, in this truly useful Branch of Science:—And that nothing can revive its ancient Credit, but by putting the Laws in Execution with the utmost Rigour ; by giving all imaginable Encouragement to our own Members, and by refusing all publick Offices to those who are not regular Practitioners ; and by not suffering any but Graduates of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* to be elected Physicians to our publick Hospitals ; an Instance of which has never been known in *England* till within these few Years.—Nay, not only irregular Physicians have been elected, but, as I am very credibly inform'd, a Roman Catholick is actually appointed by the Governors, one of the Physicians to a certain publick Infirmary in the Country lately established.

These, Gentlemen, are plain Matters of Fact ; —it rests upon you to rectify them, and to exert yourselves to the utmost in doing it speedily and effectually.—As for myself, I am not a Party concerned, nor any farther solicitous about the Matter, than as an Affair of this Importance to the Nation, and to the Health of my Fellow-Subjects requires. I have now Gentlemen done my Duty, by thus openly reminding *you*, and duly apprizing the *Publick* of these flagrant Abuses. Nor shall I give myself any farther Trouble about the Event ; being determined to engage in no Controversy on this Occasion, or ever to write again upon this Subject.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

With great Respect,

Your very humble Servant,

A. Z.

N. B. The Author is not conscious to himself of having misrepresented a single Fact ; and as he has taken all imaginable Care in procuring such Informations as may safely be depended on, he takes this Opportunity of thus publickly entreating every one (especially those who are particularly concern'd) diligently to canvass all his Assertions before they undertake to censure him.—

A C A T A-

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CATALOGUE

OF THE

Fellows, Candidates, and Licentiates

OF THE

Royal College of PHYSICIANS,

LONDON, 1747.

N. B. *None can be Elected Fellows, but the regular
Doctors of Oxford and Cambridge.*

FELLOWS.

DR. Richard Tyson, President, *Lime-Street.*
His Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, &c.
His Grace John Duke of Montague.
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Med. Reg. *Chelsea.*
Dr. Tancred Robinson, *Norfolk-Street.*

Dr. Gideon

Dr. Gideon Harvey, Elect. Med. Reg. ad Turrin,
Petty-France Westminster.

Dr. Thomas Crowe, *Throgmorton-Street.*

Dr. John Gardiner, Elect. *Furnival's-Inn-Court,*
Holborn.

Dr. Richard Mead, Elect. Med. Reg. *Ormond-*
Street.

Dr. William Barrowby, *Isle of Wight.*

Sir Edward Hulse, Baronet, Elect. Med. Reg.
Golden-Square.

Dr. James Jurin, Elect. *Lincoln-Inn-Fields.*

Dr. Pierce Dodd, *Red-Lion-Square.*

Dr. William Stukely, *Stamford, Lincolnshire.*

Dr. William Wasey, Elect. *Gerrard-Street St.*
Ann's.

Dr. Noel Broxholme, *Sunbury, Middlesex.*

Dr. Ralph Bouchier, *Ormond-Street.*

Dr. William Browne, *King's-Lyn, Norfolk.*

Dr. Edward Wilmot, Med. Reg. *Jermyn-Street.*

Dr. John Bamber, *Mincing-Lane.*

Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, *Devonshire-Street, Red-*
Lion-Square.

Dr. John Coningham, *Bartlet's-Buildings.*

Dr. Robert Nesbit, *King-Street, Cheapside.*

Dr. Richard Watts, *Copt-Hall Court, Throgmorton-*
Street.

Dr. James Monroe, *Busb-Lane.*

Dr. William Woodford, Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon.
Bath.

Dr. John Oldfield, *Billeter-Lane.*

Dr. John Newington, *Greenwich.*

Dr. Matthew Lee, *Kings-Arms-Yard, Coleman-*
Street.

Dr. Frank Nicholls, Cenfor, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*

Dr. Pelham Johnston.

Dr. Abraham Hall, *Charter-House-Square.*

Dr. Matthew Clarke, *Mincing-Lane.*

Dr. Robert

- Dr. Robert Hopwood, *Manchester.*
 Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Med. Reg. ad Familiam.
St. James's-Street.
 Dr. Thomas Reeve, *Throgmorton-Street.*
 Dr. Ambrose Dawson, Cenfor, *Bond-Street.*
 Dr. Samuel Horsman, Treasurer, *Hatton-Garden.*
 Dr. Joseph Letherland, *Aldermanbury.*
 Dr. Charles Cotes, *Charles-Street, St. James's*
Square.
 Dr. William Bedford, Register, *Bread-Street-Hill.*
 Dr. William Battie, *Great-Russel-Street, Blooms-*
bury.
 Dr. Russel Plumptree, Reg. Prof. Med. Cantab.
 Dr. James Hawley, *Great-Russel-Street.*
 Dr. Matthew Morley, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*
 Dr. Charles Chauncey, Cenfor, *Austin-Friars.*
 Dr. Thomas Adams, *Bow-Lane.*
 Dr. Thomas Lawrence, Cenfor, *Essex-Street.*
 Dr. Edmund Crynes, *Hackney,*
 Dr. Charles Feake.
 Dr. John Barker, *Essex-Street.*
 Dr. William Heberden, *Cambridge.*
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C A N D I D A T E S.

N. B. *No one can be admitted a Fellow, unless he
 has been a Candidate for twelve Months.*

DR. Christopher Packe, *Canterbury.*
 Dr. James Beauford, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*

L I C E N T I A T E S.

N. B. *Dissenters, or Persons of foreign Universities, submitting to the Examination of the College, are, if properly qualified, admitted as Licentiates, and vested with all the Rights and Privileges of practising Physick in London, or in any other Part of England.*

DR. Arnold Bort Beirman, *Bur-Street near the Tower.*

Mr. John Cartledge, *Aldermanbury.*

Mr. Thomas Lewis.

Dr. Charles Jernegan, *Golden-Square.*

Sir Richard Manningham, *Fermyn-Street, St. James's.*

Dr. Edward Browne.

Dr. Meyer Schamberg, *Fenchurch-Street.*

D. Muskay Teale.

Dr. Jacob à Castro Sarmento, *Fenchurch-Buildings.*

Dr. Nicholas Robinson, *College of Physicians.*

Dr. Samuel Pye, *Mile-End.*

Dr. John Eaton, *College-Hill.*

Mr. Francis Douce, *Bury-Street.*

Dr. William Clarke, *Friday-Street.*

Dr. Peter Shaw, *Dover-Street.*

Dr. Michael Connel, *Burlington-Street.*

Dr. Theophilus Lobb, *Bagnio-Court Newgate-Street.*

Dr. Edward Hody, *Hanover-Street by Hanover-Square.*

Dr. John Andree, *Austin-Friars.*

Mr. Benjamin Bosanquet, *Broad-Street.*

Mr. James Mac-Donald, *Bow-Lane.*

Dr. George Pyle, *Downing-Street Westminster.*

Dr. John Fothergill, *White-Hart-Court Gracechurch-Street.*

Dr. Peter Canvane, *of the Island of St. Christophers, West-Indies.*

See a Book entituled, *A Catalogue of all the Graduates in the University of Oxford from the Year 1659.* Price 4 s. Proper Supplements are annexed every Seven Years; so that the regular Doctors of Physick belonging to that University, tho' they practise in different Parts of the Kingdom, are very easily known. I am uncertain whether there be such a Catalogue of the *Cambridge* Graduates; but should think it highly useful, and even necessary, to have a List printed annually, (in the same manner as at the College of Physicians) of all the regular Doctors in Physick of both Universities, and sent to the principal Magistrates of every great Town in *England*.

F I N I S.

